

MARCH - APRIL 1995

VOL. 10, NO. 2

MISSOURI NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

MARCH

- 7 Tue., 7:30 PM
Jefferson City **Great Gourds**, program presented by Susan Forrest on growing and decorating gourds. Monthly meeting at Runge Conservation Nature Center.
- 8 Wed., 7:30 PM
St. Louis **Carnivorous Plants of the World**, program presented by Dr. Larry DeBuhr, Director of Education, Missouri Botanical Garden. WGNSS Botany Group Meeting, held at Powder Valley Conservation Nature Center.
- 11 Sat., 9:00 AM
Kansas City **Field Trip to Knob Noster State Park**. Meet at Walmart on Hwy 350 just east of I-435 to carpool. Bring a drink and lunch.
- 11 Sat., 10:00 AM
Jefferson City **Nature Walk** led by MONPS members at Runge Conservation Nature Center.
- 13 Mon., 7:00 PM
Columbia **State Champion Trees**, program presented by Bruce Palmer of the Missouri Department of Conservation. Monthly meeting at the Midwest Science Center, 4200 New Haven Rd.
- 15 Wed., 7:00 PM
Kansas City **Alaska Slide Show** presented by Isabelle Rohrer. Also a short business meeting. Held at Loose Park Garden Center.
- 17 Fri., 7:30 PM
St. Louis **Linking Ethnobotany, Traditional Healing and Biodiversity - Conservation in the Rain Forests of Belize**, lecture by Dr. Michael J. Balick, New York Botanical Garden. Held at the Missouri Botanical Garden, Shoenberg Auditorium.
- 18 Sat., 9:00-4:30 PM
St. Louis **Biodiversity: Keystone of Life**, information, workshops, and networking for teachers & environmental educators. For registration & information, call MBG (314) 577-5140.
- 22 Wed., 7:30 PM
St. Louis **From Inspiration to Publication—The Inside Story of *Walking With Wildflowers***. Slide program narrated by author Karen S. Haller, past president of MONPS. Monthly meeting at the Missouri Botanical Garden, Ridgway Center.
- 25 Sat., 8:30-4:00 PM
St. Louis **St. Louis Naturescaping-95**. Powder Valley Conservation Nature Center. There will be two keynote speakers: Dave Tylka in the morning and Robert Michael Pyle in the afternoon. For reservation confirmation call (314) 821-8427, Mon.-Fri., 8:00 AM-5:00 PM, before Mar. 13, 1995. A \$20.00 fee includes lunch, coffee & tea.
- 25 Sat., 9:00-3:00 PM
Springfield **Naturescaping Symposium**. Springfield Conservation Nature Center. Keynote speaker: Robert Michael Pyle. The fee is \$6.00. Call (417) 882-4237 for reservations.

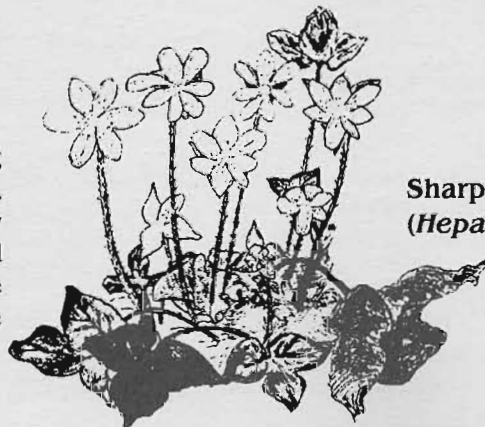
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APRIL

- 4** Tue., 7:30 PM
Jefferson City **Wild Edible and Medicinal Plants**, program presented by Doug Remington. Monthly meeting at the Runge Conservation Nature Center.
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- 5** **DUE DATE FOR MATERIAL FOR MAY-JUNE PETAL PUSHER.** Please send meeting and field trip information and articles (typed double-spaced) to the editor by this date. If article has been word processed on a Macintosh, please send copy on disk to Pat Harris. Disk will be returned.
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- 8** Sat., 10:00 AM
Jefferson City **Nature Walk** led by MONPS members at Runge Conservation Nature Center.
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- 12** Wed., 7:30 PM
St. Louis **Antarctica: Ice, Water, and Biomass**, program presented by Marge & Jim Ruschill. WGNSS Botany Group Meeting, held at Powder Valley Conservation Nature Center.
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- 15** Sat., 9:00 AM
Jefferson City **Collecting Wild Edibles Field Trip** led by Doug Remington. Meet at Runge Conservation Nature Center parking lot.
-
- 15** Sat., 8:30 AM
Kansas City **A visit to Missouri Wildflowers Nursery**, Brazito, MO (owned by Merv Wallace). Meet at Walmart on Hwy 350 just east of I-435 to car pool. We should arrive about 11:30 AM. Directions: Hwy 54 south from Jefferson City past Brazito, turn right at junction with Hwy E, then a quick right at the Wildflower Nursery sign.
-
- 21-23** Fri.-Sun.
St. Louis **Earth Day Festival.** Theme: "Creating a Sustainable St. Louis." Held at the Gateway Mall in Downtown St. Louis (the green space between Market & Chestnut, Broadway & Tenth). Hours 11:30 AM- 7:00 PM on Friday and 10:00 AM- 7:00 PM on Sat. & Sun. Food vendors will be serving vegetarian food. April 22 is the 25th Anniversary of Earth Day.
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- 22-23** Sat.-Sun.
SPRING MEETING and FIELD TRIPS. See article on page 3 for details.
-
- 26** Wed., 7:30 PM
St. Louis **Ecosystem Planning: Computer Mapping and the Bigger Picture**, program presented by Blane Heumann from The Nature Conservancy. Monthly meeting at the Missouri Botanical Garden, Ridgway Center.
-
- 29** Sat., 9:30 AM
Kansas City **Field Trip to Line Creek Park** for woodland wildflowers. From I-29, take Waukomis Dr. NW to 60th St., park is on left; look for signs and park near the creek.
-
- 29** Sat., 9:00 AM
St. Louis **Field Trip to Fults Hill Prairie**, led by Pat Grace. Meet at So. County Shopping Center near Dobbs Tire Center. For more info contact Pat Grace (314) 961-2511.

Spring Wildflower Walks

Randal Clark will be leading spring wildflower walks in Rockbridge State Park, Columbia again this year. The weekly walks begin on Thursday, March 2 and will continue every Thursday through the middle of May. Meet at 5:30 PM at the Devil's Ice Box parking lot.



Sharp-lobed liver-leaf
(Hepatica nobilis var. acuta)

March 24, 1994 in a glade above Coonville Creek, Mooners' Hollow Trail, St. Francis State Park, St. Francois County, MO.

Drawn by C. Robert Wells

1995 Spring Board Meeting

APRIL 22-23

Winter should be long gone by now, and the spring flowers are beckoning us out to enjoy their beauty. We'll be meeting in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways (ONSR) at the Big Spring Lodge for two field trips on Saturday. Our board meeting will be on Sunday morning at the ONSR Headquarters Office.

Make sure you get down to see Big Spring. It is Missouri's largest spring. Its flow averages 277 million gallons a day.

LOCATION: Van Buren — On Hwy 60, Carter County, Southern MO. To Big Spring — from Van Buren take Hwy 103 south, 4 miles.

REMINDER:

NO COLLECTING OF PLANT SPECIMENS IS ALLOWED ON THE LAND OR WATERS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE OZARK NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAYS.

Lodging: Make reservations early!!

BIG SPRING LODGE

Will open in early April. (314) 323-4423

THE LANDING

Hwy. 60 & 103 (314) 323-8156

- Single (2 people, qn bed) \$39.99/night
- Double (4 people, 2 qn beds) \$49.99/night
- Suite (2 beds, kitchen, etc.) \$119.99/night

SMALLEY'S MOTEL

Business Route 60 1-800-727-4263

- 1 person/1 bed \$25.00/night
- 2 persons/1 bed \$30.00/night
- 2 persons/2 beds \$35.00/night

Camping:

BIG SPRING CAMPGROUND

Open year-round. (314) 323-4236

195 Trailer sites, 4 Tent sites. \$7.00

WATERCRESS PARK

Single sites \$6.00, Double sites \$10.00

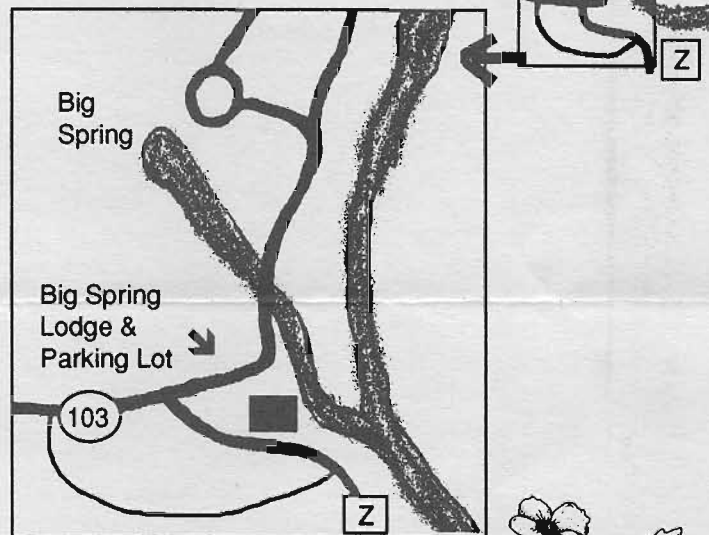
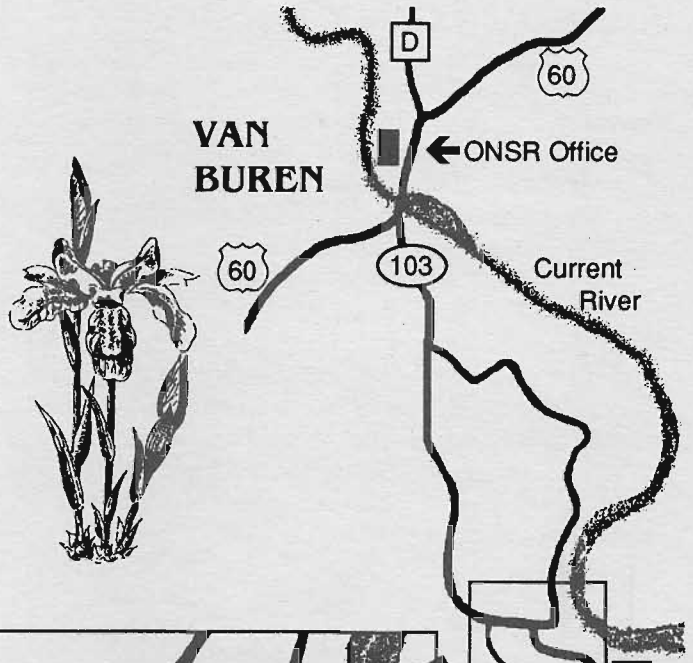
On a first come basis.

Dining:

There are several food establishments in Van Buren. Also at the Big Spring Lodge in the ONSR.

ITINERARY

April 22	Sat., 8:30 AM	Field Trip. Meet at Ozark National Scenic Riverways (ONSR) Big Spring Lodge parking lot. Field trip information and maps will be available at the meeting site.
	Sat., 11:30 AM	Lunch
	Sat., 1:00 PM	Field Trip. Meet at the ONSR, Big Spring Lodge parking lot. Field trip information and maps will be available at the meeting site.
	Sat., 6:00 PM	Dinner — The Landing (Hwy. 60 & 103) in the reserved banquet room. Order off the menu.
April 23	Sun., 8:30 AM	MONPS SPRING BOARD MEETING: Headquarters of ONSR in downtown Van Buren. The meeting will start promptly at 8:30 AM and adjourn on or before 11:30 AM.
	Sun., 1:00 PM	Optional field trip.



Nominating Committee Report

by Sue Hollis

It is time to select new officers and two board members. The Nominating Committee (listed below) has nominated the following persons to fill the office or board seat shown:

President: Larry Morrison, O'Fallon, IL
Vice President: Jim Bogler, St. Louis, MO
Secretary: Wim Switzer, Columbia, MO
Treasurer: Jack Harris, St. Louis, MO
Board Member: Bruce Schutte, Troy, MO
Board Member: Jody Eberly, Mountain View, MO

If you would like to be considered for one of these positions or if you would like to nominate someone else, you should send a written nomination and a written second from another member. You should also include a written confirmation of willingness to serve from your nominee. These documents should be sent to the address shown below before 20 March 1995.

Sue Hollis, Chair
3311 Gillham Rd.
Kansas City, MO 64109

Nels Holmberg
Janet Hicks
Mike Laird

Correspondence to MONPS

From: John Milne BA MBA MSc MCIQB
78 Arlington Road, London N14 5AS

I am in the process of forming a collection of climbing plants. So far I have about 235 species and cultivars and am looking for another 180 or so. Some of the plants on my search list are American natives which do not appear to be available in Britain. I wonder if you might be able to help me.

I have enclosed a list of American plants that I have read about but have never seen in cultivation. I would be most grateful for advice about where I might obtain any of these. If you are able to send either seeds or rooted cuttings, I would of course be delighted to cover the cost of doing so. (I will be in Connecticut in April so plant material could be sent to me there).

I would also appreciate information about any other unusual and obscure climbing plants that are either native to your area or have naturalized locally. I am not only interested in plants of ornamental value, but also those whose relative rarity would be of great interest to gardeners and students over here.

I look forward to hearing from you and thank you very much for your assistance.

<i>Apios americana</i>	<i>Ipomoea pandurata</i>
<i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i>	<i>Lathyrus venosus</i>
<i>Berchemia scandens</i>	<i>Lonicera dioica</i>
<i>Brunnichia cirrhosa</i>	<i>Lonicera flava</i>
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	<i>Mikania scandens</i>
<i>Cissus incisa</i>	<i>Smilax glauca</i>
<i>Clematis catesbyana</i>	<i>Smilax herbacea</i>
<i>Clematis Fremontii</i>	<i>Smilax hispida</i>
<i>Clematis versicolor</i>	<i>Trachelospermum difforme</i>
<i>Cynanchum laeve</i>	<i>Vitis vulpina</i>
<i>Dioscorea batatas</i>	<i>Wisteria macrostachya</i>
<i>Dioscorea quaternata</i>	
<i>Dioscorea vilosa</i>	

Query: *Phlox maculata*

Phlox maculata (Polemoniaceae) is not common in Missouri, but it has been recorded from more than a dozen sites. It occurs mainly in calcareous spring-fed fens. There are two described variations: an earlier flowering *P.m. maculata* and a later flowering *P.m. pyramidalis*. Steyermark treats all the Missouri populations as *Phlox maculata* var. *pyramidalis*, although he cites one early flowering specimen from Reynolds County that was annotated by E. Wherry as ssp. *maculata*. There remains some question concerning the occurrence of these two forms, since we know of other populations that flower considerably earlier than the typical flowering period of var. *pyramidalis*.

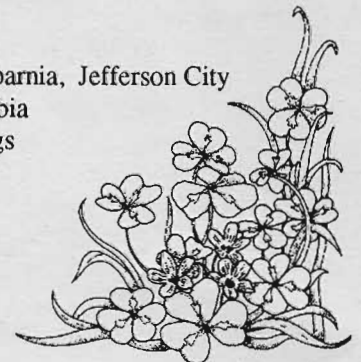
Bob Harms, a doctoral student in our Department, and I are studying populations of *P. maculata* in Missouri. The Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) has provided some support for Bob's dissertation research. We have particular interest in the genetic variation within and between the Missouri populations of this species, and in the relationship of Missouri populations with those in its more extensive distribution to the East of the Mississippi. We have been successful in locating most (but not all) of the populations listed on the MDC checklist, but we would appreciate receiving additional reports.

In connection with this study, we would appreciate receiving reports of *P. maculata* population sites and dates of flowering, if known. We are also interested in locating populations of *Phlox glaberrima* that are geographically close to *P. maculata*, since one author has proposed a role for *P. glaberrima* in the ancestry of var. *pyramidalis*. We would greatly appreciate receiving reports of populations of any of these taxa — both in Missouri and western Illinois. Please contact Joe Leverich, Department of Biology, Saint Louis University, 3507 Laclede Ave., St. Louis MO 63103 (telephone: 314 977-3903 or 314 977-3900; e-mail: leverich@sluvca.slu.edu).

Welcome to New Members

We're happy to welcome these new members. We hope you will join us at some of our upcoming meetings and/or field trips.

Don Crank, Hot Springs, AR
Susan Finger, Columbia
Raymond Hayter, Ash Grove
Sam Karl, Columbia
David Galet, Fulton
Stan Putthoff, Fulton
Mr. & Mrs. Charles F. Sparnia, Jefferson City
Helen Teerlinck, Columbia
William Walley, Jennings



Petal Pusher

Collecting Native Materials for Dried Arrangements

by Louise Wienckowski

Here are some general guidelines for collecting and drying plants. Also listed are some of my favorite plants for wreath making. It is my hope that this information will inspire you to harvest a variety of materials throughout the year for a colorful, unique wreath or other dried plant arrangement you will make yourself.

There is a great variety of plant materials that can be collected for use in dried arrangements and wreaths. These include fresh flowers, seed heads and pods, stems with leftover calyxes, berries, cones, even stems or twigs with leaves or buds. Most materials will either darken or fade somewhat in color and may shrink or wrinkle as water evaporates in the drying process. The result is a collection of plant parts with lovely muted tones and interesting shapes and textures that blend beautifully with each other, but may look quite different from the fresh plant in the field.

The cautions for collecting plant materials for drying should be commonly known. There is no need to damage or remove a live plant when collecting. Use sharp pruners or shears and cut a stem long enough to tie in a bundle (from 4" to 18" depending on the type of plant). Do not harvest endangered or rare plants. Never remove flowers or seedheads from the entire population of a plant in a given area. Take no more than 10% to insure adequate seed production and dispersal. Be sure you recognize poison ivy: white berries, vines as well as leaves. Most importantly, make sure you have permission to harvest on any land except your own.

To Harvest

Most flowers intended for drying should be picked just prior to peak bloom. They will hold their color and form better, appear fresh, and you will avoid the 'fuzzing out' tendency of flowers such as goldenrod and ironweed, which go to seed very rapidly after blooming. Berries should be picked when fully ripe for best color. If picked much beyond ripeness, some berries will begin to fall off of their stems. Seedheads and pods can be picked at whatever stage you find attractive. The greener they are, the more drying time you will need at home. Milkweed pods for example, that are still green and splitting open with a few seeds spilling out are very interesting in texture and form. They can also be picked after seed dispersal when they have turned grayish brown and are very dry.

There isn't space here to tell you exactly when to harvest each type of plant. You will have to watch the flowers as they begin to bloom and make a judgment on readiness. If you miss the perfect stage, cut it anyway. You might be surprised at the result. Also, many plants have an attractive seed head or skeleton after flowers are long gone. I have cut Queen Anne's Lace in November for a tiny bird's nest effect in wreaths. Most of these very dry remnants will be quite dull in color, however, and will need to be blended with brighter materials.

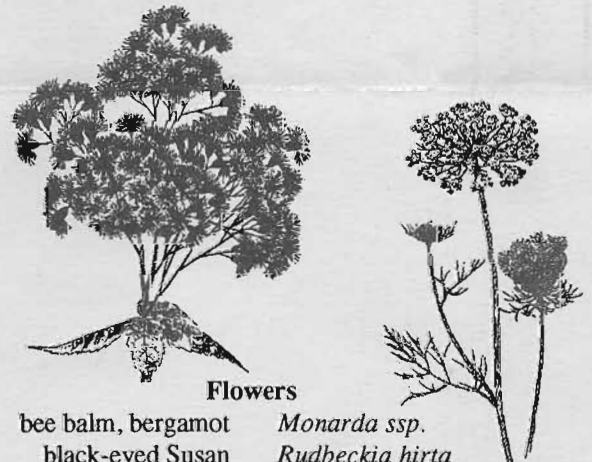
To Dry and Store

Select a dry, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight as a drying room. Sunlight will rapidly fade the color of plant

materials. Humid, moist conditions will promote the growth of molds and cause discoloration. Possible locations around the home: garage, garden shed, well-protected lean-to, attic space, dry basement, spare room with non-carpeted floor. Bear in mind that there will be some debris that accumulates from your plant materials as they dry or are handled. Choose a room that can be swept up. A caution about attic space: if it is extremely hot, your materials will tend to crisp-up, making them very crumbly and hard to work with. Also, if left in a hot area, plant materials will fade.

Plants with firm stems can be placed upright in a bushel basket or cardboard box to dry. Take care to provide space for airflow. Stems crammed tightly together will mold. Plants with limp stems should be bundled a few together and hung upside down for drying. Rubber bands work very well for bundling as they shrink with the stems while drying takes place. Hang the bundles on nails in rafters or the ends of high shelves. Check your materials a couple of times a week for mold or discoloration while drying. If these problems occur, give the bundles more space for airflow. Bundles may be stored upright in open boxes or bushel basket once dried or left hanging if the area isn't too hot. If dust is a problem, place open grocery bags or loose plastic over materials.

The following lists are only suggestions. You may find any other plants that dry well and have an aesthetic quality suitable for a wreath or dried arrangement.



Flowers

bee balm, bergamot	<i>Monarda</i> ssp.
black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
blazing star, gayfeather	<i>Liatris</i> ssp.
coneflower	<i>Echinacea</i> ssp.
dittany	<i>Cunila origanoides</i>
grey goldenrod	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>
greyheaded coneflower	<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>
ironweed	<i>Vernonia</i> ssp.
Joe pyeweed	<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>
mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>
rattlesnake master	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>
sweet Annie	<i>Artemisia annua</i>
sweet everlasting	<i>Gnaphalium</i> ssp.
wild onion	<i>Allium stellatum</i>
wild rose buds	<i>Rosa</i> ssp.
yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>

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Seedheads/Seedpods



bee balm, bergamot	<i>Monarda</i> ssp.
blackeyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
bladder nut	<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>
cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>
coneflower	<i>Echinacea</i> ssp.
false indigo, indigo	<i>Baptisia</i> ssp.
greyheaded coneflower	<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>
hops	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>
milkweed	<i>Asclepias</i> ssp.
perilla	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>
rosehips	<i>Rosa</i> ssp.
shooting star	<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>
teasel	<i>Dipsacus sylvestris</i>
virgin's bower	<i>Clematis virginia</i>
yellow dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>



Berries

bittersweet	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>
buckbrush	<i>Andrachne phyllanthoides</i>
eastern wahoo	<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>
greenbriar	<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>
sumac	<i>Rhus copallina</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>
wild grape	<i>Vitis</i> ssp.

Miscellaneous Materials

cedar branches with berries	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
grasses	<i>Poaceae</i> family
pine cones	<i>Pinus echinata</i>
lichens	
birds' nests	
feathers	
nuts	

Tidbits

TEST: LARGEST GENUS IN U. S.

An article in the Kansas Wildflower Society Summer 1994 *Newsletter* discusses specifics of a certain genus, then goes on to comment that this genus is the largest wildflower genus in the United States. Steyermark's *Flora of Missouri* states that *Carex* is Missouri's largest genus, but *Carex* would probably not be classed as a "wildflower." A quick check of Yatskievych's and Turner's *Catalogue of the Flora of Missouri* shows 5½ pages of *Carex*, 4 of *Aster*, 4 of *Crataegus* (not a wildflower, but still harbors Missouri's state flower), 3½ of *Polygonum* and 3 of *Rosa*. The genus is found in Missouri and readers may wish to guess the answer, which, incidentally, is none of the above. See page 7 for the answer.

DEER PROBLEM IN INDIANA

A letter to the editor in the *Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society News* Winter 1994 issue details problems with deer over-population in Indiana state parks. Excessive browsing by deer in areas protected from hunting, is destroying

plant life in the forest undergrowth, resulting in reduction of plant species, frequently by one-half. In 1992, several deer study/advisory committees were established and after numerous studies, meetings, plus several animal-rights protests, a limited one-day hunt was conducted in Brown County State Park in December 1993. About 400 deer were removed, but additional reductions are needed, as the remaining population can easily replace this loss through reproduction in one year. Missouri has a similar problem, with special deer hunts being carried out in several state parks and Shaw Arboretum.

CAN YOU TOP THIS ONE ?

The Nature Society News is a monthly publication out of Griggsville, IL, dedicated to the purple martin. Most articles concern birds, but occasionally other topics are included. The January 1995 issue contained an Alabama Department of Natural Resources article promoting use of fertilizer to help grow natural wildlife foods. Among other things, the article recommends fertilizing Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) since leaves, stems and berries are eaten by many wildlife species! Perhaps the honeysuckle will smother the kudzu!

TAXONOMISTS VS. MOLECULAR BIOLOGISTS

The Winter 1994-1995 issue of *Mushroom—The Journal of Wild Mushrooming* carried a review of the book, *Naturalist*, by Edward O. Wilson, who teaches biology to nonmajors at Harvard University. The review describes Mr. Wilson's contention that without systematists and taxonomists to tell molecular biologists the names of organisms, the latter field could not make important contributions. Several quotes from the book are very thought provoking, "...if a biologist does not have the name of the species, such as ('Ah, that is a carabid beetle of the genus *Scarites*'), he is lost" and "a skilled taxonomist is not just a museum labeler. He is a world authority, often 'the' world authority since there are so few taxonomists, and is steward and spokesman for a hundred, or a thousand, species. Other scientists come to him to seek entry to his taxon... He knows not only the classification but also the anatomy, physiology, behavior, biogeography, and evolutionary history of the group, in fine detail, both published and unpublished... no CD-ROM, no encyclopedia can replace the taxonomic expert."

GARDEN OR FISHING FASHIONS?

Got your spring 1995 garden supply wish list started yet? If not start one now and put a spool of 20-pound-test monofilament fishing line at the top. This is the latest thing in garden fashion & style, and hopefully in garden functionality. James Knight, a New Mexico State University wildlife specialist says a single strand of this material suspended directly above garden rows and tied to stakes at each end will keep sparrows and other scavengers away from your carefully planned and acquired plantings. He believes that the birds are frightened by the constantly changing reflection of sunlight on the line as it moves in the breeze. There are also reports that the fishing line stretched under the eaves of a house, e.g., will keep swallows and pigeons from building nests or roosting there. Sounds like it's worth casting a trial line. (courtesy *Rural Missouri* 8/94)

Labels on Wild Collected Plants

In a communication from the Natural Resources Defense Council:

On December 14, 1994, the Federal Trade Commission published regulations in the *Federal Register* to amend the "Guides for the Nursery Industry." The new Guides define as "nursery propagated" plants

Reproduced and grown under cultivation, including reproduced and grown under cultivation from plants, seed or cuttings lawfully collected from the wild state.

"Propagated" is defined as

Reproduced from seeds, cuttings, callus or other plant tissue, spores or other propagules under a controlled environment that is intensely manipulated by human intervention for the purpose of producing selected species of hybrids.

Furthermore, §18.6 is amended to make it "deceptive" to sell or distribute

products collected from the wild state without disclosing that they were collected from the wild state; *provided, however*, that plants propagated in nurseries from plants lawfully collected from the wild state may be designated as "nursery-propagated."

The effect of these changes is to prohibit the old practice of calling "nursery grown" those plants that were collected from the wild, then kept for some period of time in the nursery. Now only those plants actually propagated under human-manipulated conditions can legally be called "nursery grown."

These rule changes were brought about by a cooperative effort of conservation and native plant organizations and the American Association of Nurserymen (ANN). It is now up to all of us working with the ANN, to advise plant retailers and wholesalers of the new requirements and to urge them to comply.

North American Native Orchid Journal

Announcing the publication of the *North American Native Orchid Journal* published quarterly in March, June, September, December, by the North American Native Orchid Alliance (NANOA), a group dedicated to the conservation and promotion of our native orchids.

The initial issue will be sent in March 1995 and contain a checklist of NA orchids, and index to 1994 orchid literature, book reviews and information about the NANOA. Contributions of articles are being accepted for all issues. For further information please write to the editor: Paul Martin Brown, 15 Dresden St., Jamaica Plain, MA 02130-4407.

Membership in the NANOA which includes a subscription to the Journal, is \$22.00 per year. Send to Nancy Webb, 84 Etna St., Brighton, MA 02135.

Membership/Subscriptions received prior to June 1, 1995 will be offered at a special price of only \$18.00 for the first year.



MONPS Awards as of June 1994

Julian A. Steyermark Award

- 1986: Art Christ
- 1987: John Wylie
- 1990: Norlan Henderson
- 1991: Paul Redfearn
- 1992: Clair L. Kucera
- 1993: Edgar Denison

Erna R. Eisendrath Education Award

- 1986: Edgar Denison
- 1987: Ginny Wallace
- 1988: Dr. Alice Nightingale
- 1989: Linda S. Ellis
- 1991: Bruce Schuette
- 1992: Katherine Chambers
- 1993: Fr. James M. Sullivan
- 1994: Karen S. Haller

Arthur Christ Research Award

- 1986: Bill Summers
- 1987: Paul Nelson
- 1988: Joanna Turner
- 1989: Louis G. Brenner
- 1992: Tim Nigh

Plant Stewardship Award

- 1986: Fred Hussman
- 1987: Craig Mackoy
- 1988: Mrs. Frank Lowry
- 1989: Onie & Betty Conkin
- 1990: John Weston
- 1991: Herb & Joan Domke
- 1992: Doug Ladd
- 1994: Larry Houf



Adam and Eve orchid

(*Aplectrum hyemale*)

Faust Estate,
St. Louis Co.

Drawn by
C. Robert Wells

Do you know someone or an organization that you think deserves to be added to this list? There is still time to send your nominations to the Awards Committee. Please send nominations by April 15 to George Yatskievych, Missouri Botanical Garden, P.O. Box 299, St. Louis, MO 63166, setting forth the contributions of the individual or organization. Recipients need not be members of MONPS.

Answer to largest genus in U.S. — *Penstemon*.

Archives & Flora File

Reminder: Jim Bogler Archivist, (see address on last page) requests copies of pre-flood plant list on areas that were flooded in 1993. This may be the only information that exists on some of these areas.

Please continue to send MONPS information of any kind for the archives. Jim requests that submitted folders or envelopes be labeled on the outside based on general contents, e.g., PHOTOS, PLANT LISTS, ADMINISTRATIVE FILES, TECHNICAL REPORTS, etc. Also on the back of photos, please describe subject matter, or identify individuals and date, as appropriate. Field notes from your botany outings are needed for the Flora File. The Flora File is now set up at the Missouri Botanical Garden and you may request information from it.

MISSOURI NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OFFICERS AND BOARD MEMBERS

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- Spring Board Meeting & Field Trips
- 1995 Board Nominations
- Drying Plants for Arrangements

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